

INCH TELLS HOW
LINER BURNEDVolturno's Captain Sends
Graphic Wireless Account
From Kronland.

WIRELESS TO "THE SUN"

Cabin Passenger on Kron-
land Says Capt. Inch Was
Badly Burned.

HOW THE FIRE STARTED

One Survivor Says Cigarette
Thrown Away by Emi-
grant Caused It.

178 SURVIVORS IN PORT

Five Liners Reach Their Desti-
nation—Grosser Kurfuerst
Arrives To-day.

The man for whose story the world has been waiting, Capt. Inch of the Volturno, sent to the Uranium Line from the Kronland yesterday a wireless report of the burning of his ship, the loss of 136 lives and the splendid rescue by the international fleet of the survivors. The report was modest and self-effacing, and left out the story of his own heroism and resolution.

Armon Squiers, a cabin passenger on the Kronland, radiographed to THE SUN last night a thrilling story of Capt. Inch's desperate courage at the time when it seemed that the fire would destroy the Volturno before the rescuing ships could arrive. Inch, badly burned, the last man to leave his ship, went aboard the Kronland so blackened and tattered that he was unrecognizable as a ship's officer.

The fire, it is said, was caused by an emigrant's fear that he would be caught smoking a cigarette and fled. As a sailor approached him he threw the burning cigarette down a grating. It fell among baggage or among cases of oil and chemicals. There was an explosion followed by a rush of flame that trapped the watch below and burned them to death. The fire spread rapidly aft, causing explosions from time to time.

La Touraine, one of five rescuing ships that reached port yesterday with a total of 178 survivors, brought a story that relieved the horror of the disaster. She carried ten children, most of whom had been separated from their parents. These had been soothed and mothered and clothed by the women of the first cabin, who tore up their own dresses to make baby clothes and then put the rescued immigrant babies to bed in the best cabins of the French liner.

The other ships to reach port were the Devonian at Liverpool, the Minneapolis and the Narragansett at London and the Rappahannock at Halifax. Their arrival added to the details of the disaster, but did not make clear whether or not there had been cowardice and brutality on the Volturno. Some survivors said there had been. Others denied it. All praised Capt. Inch and his officers.

The Grosser Kurfuerst is expected to dock at 9 o'clock this morning. She is bringing to New York 105 of the survivors. The Kronland, delayed by storm and a defective shaft, will not reach this port with her eighty-seven survivors before to-morrow night, perhaps not until Friday morning. The Seydlitz, with forty-six survivors, will reach Philadelphia this morning.

The survivors from the Grosser Kurfuerst will be cared for at the Hebrew Sheltering and Reformatory, East Broadway. Yesterday the Red Cross collected for the survivors reached \$11,175. Jacob H. Schiff has subscribed \$5,000. Mayor Kline still asks for funds.

There are repeated denials of the story that the fire on the Volturno was the result of a plot to destroy the ship. Although the Uranium Line and the steamship pool have been in conflict there were statements that it was absurd to think that these business fights had anything to do with the Volturno disaster.

CAPT. INCH'S STORY OF WRECK.

Volturno's Master Tells How He
Fought the Fire.

Capt. Francis Inch, the young commander of the Volturno, whose courage and resolution were praised by the survivors who landed in France and England from four steamships yesterday, radiographed from the Kronland his story of the disaster to the Uranium Line office here yesterday.

He told his story with the conciseness and brevity that mark official reports, but the condensed account of the burning of the liner, of the desperate fighting of fire, of the coming of the international fleet, and of the final rescue work, given by the man best able to present it, is engaging. He gave the order for the

LUBRICATING OIL WAS USED.

Field Doesn't Catch Fire Easily, So
It Was Safe.

It was explained at the offices of the Anglo-American Oil Company, which owns the tank ship Narragansett, that the oil pumped on the waters about the Volturno was lubricating oil.

All that is generally needed, it was explained, is a few barrels of oil to quiet a sea, and officials at the company's office said that if the report cabled from London was true, the tank had been emptied the waves must have been enormous to require so much oil.

The lubricating oil carried on the boat has a very high ignition point and it would be practically impossible, it was said, to set fire to it on the water. For this reason it did not add to the danger of the passengers on the burning Volturno.

LITTLE TOT'S TONGUE LOOSED.

Volturno Survivor Rescued by De-
vonian a Hungarian.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Among the rescued on the Devonian was a golden haired, blue eyed girl of 4, who had been brought to the Devonian in a boat.

The women passengers crowded around the little tot and after petting and caressing her tried in every way to find out who she was. The little one was so prepossessing in her manners and the fact that she was apparently all alone in the world appealed to the women and several wanted to adopt her at once.

A dozen languages were tried on the little girl, but she did not seem to understand any of them. Finally somebody who understood Slavic spoke to her in that language and it was discovered that the tot was a Hungarian. When she heard her own language her eyes brightened and her tongue loosened at once. She prattled away at a great rate and talked constantly of her uncle, Helik Paul, who was taking her to Birmingham, N. Y., where her parents live.

Her uncle, she said, threw her into the boat, but did not attempt to get in himself. His fate is uncertain.

GERMAN OFFICIAL WHO

OPPOSED FAIR RESIGNS

Privy Councillor Goldberger Is

Blamed for Decision Against

Panama Exposition.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Privy Councillor Ludwig Max Goldberger, head of the permanent exposition commission of Germany, resigned to-day as chairman and as a member of the commission. Herr Goldberger is credited with being the leader of the strong opposition to Germany's participation in the International Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and in many quarters the blame for the Government's decision not to take part in the show is largely placed on his shoulders.

The commission of which Herr Goldberger was the head is engaged in a very bitter fight with Herr Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and others who are in favor of the Government taking part in the exposition.

It is also known that there is strong feeling between Herr Goldberger and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, over the Government's decision. It was rumored at the time of the Government action that it would probably result in Herr Goldberger's resignation, but it is denied to-day that his resignation has any connection with the fight over the San Francisco fair.

The reason given for his resignation is falling health, and it is a fact that Herr Goldberger is in poor health.

Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in a letter accepting Herr Goldberger's resignation expresses high appreciation of his services. Prof. Karl Busch, who succeeded Herr Goldberger.

It is learned from reliable sources that the exposition commission will probably give out a statement this week announcing a truce between the commission and Herr Ballin. The commission will give Herr Ballin's plan for private participation in the exposition its moral support, if it is confined to special industrial branches and if Herr Ballin will guarantee that Germany's general prestige will not suffer.

W. E. D. STOKES STRUCK IN FACE.

Argument Over Money Leads to
Blow at Racetrack.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—W. E. D. Stokes, owner of the Ansonia Hotel, New York, and proprietor of the Patchen Wilkes stock farm here, got in an argument with Harry Burgoyne, manager of the Walnut Hill stock farm of L. V. Harkness, who was struck in the face in front of the grand stand when the trotting races were on here to-day.

Stokes and Burgoyne had a heated controversy over the payment of some money by Burgoyne to the Patchen Wilkes farm. When Stokes denied that he had received Burgoyne's check Burgoyne shoved his hand against Stokes' face and nearly knocked him off his feet. Friends stopped further trouble.

FOSS FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN.

Nomination Papers Filed for an
Independent Candidacy.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The political situation in Massachusetts was further complicated to-day by the entry into the gubernatorial fight of Gov. Foss as an independent candidate.

Papers bearing the certified signatures of 1,697 citizens and the acceptance of Gov. Foss were filed with the Secretary of State. The Governor, who is on his way home from Indianapolis, telegraphed from Utica to file the papers, as he had signed them before his departure on Sunday.

It has long been known that Mr. Foss was hankering for the "fourth piece of pie," as he dubbed another term of office. He has seventy-two hours within which to withdraw his candidacy and there are some politicians who are willing to wager that his name does not appear on the ballot.

Many think that Foss's candidacy will take votes from both Gardner and Bird, and thus make certain the election of Walsh, the Democratic nominee.

Dr. Siegel's ANGSTURA BITTERS pro-
pels ill effects from over-eating.—Ad.

ALTMAN WILLED
ART TO MUSEUMHis Interest in Fifth Ave-
nue Store Left to
Employees.

ONLY \$800,000 TO KIN

Business to Be Conducted on
a Profit Sharing
System.

ESTATE NEAR \$50,000,000

Many Thousands Go to Charity
—\$100,000 to Ad-
vance Art.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who was arrested by the police last night but afterward managed to make her escape, is again in Holloway street jail to-night. After her success last night she announced that she would speak at Poplar to-day. The police were wide-awake and caught the young woman just as she was entering the meeting in disguise.

Miss Pankhurst screamed and fought desperately. She was aided by a mob of East End roughs who are the hereditary enemies of the police and who tried to rescue her. The police were too numerous, however, and Miss Pankhurst is back again on a hunger strike at the old spot.

Suffragettes gathered in the hall for some time previous to the meeting and were prepared to fight the police. A number of them carried short lengths of knotted rope and other weapons, and in the hope of preventing the police from identifying Miss Pankhurst several women who resemble her in physique wore bandages on their heads and had painted their eyes black as if they were suffering from yesterday's scrimmage with the police, when Sylvia escaped.

The ruse failed as the police know Miss Pankhurst too well, and when she walked into the entrance of the hall with her head bandaged and the blackest of black eyes she was immediately pounced upon by the constables and rushed into a taxicab.

UNDERWOOD RETRACTS.

Expenses Statement That Ryan's
Money Helped Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Representative Underwood of Alabama has expunged from his speech of yesterday the statement that Thomas F. Ryan of New York contributed to the gubernatorial campaign of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Underwood has so advised the President. He explained that the statement was made in the heat of debate with Representative Hobson without any purpose of being unjust to the President.

At the White House it was said that Mr. Ryan never made any contribution in the interest of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Underwood's challenge to Representative Hobson that he could not get a statement from Mr. Bryan to-day that he regarded Mr. Underwood as a "reactionary" charge made by Mr. Bryan last year, was the subject of considerable speculation.

Mr. Hobson later said that if Mr. Underwood thus meant to convey that he had Bryan's support in his race for the Senate, that he (Hobson) would take up the matter with the Secretary of State.

Representative Hobson left town last night without seeing Mr. Bryan, who to-day refused to discuss the Underwood challenge.

HAWTHORNE FREE TO-DAY.

He and Mr. Morton Will Start for
New York Together.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Julien Hawthorne is spending his last night as a convict in the United States penitentiary. He will be released to-morrow, having served his sentence for fraudulent use of the mails.

Dr. W. P. Morton, who was convicted and sentenced with Hawthorne, will also be released to-morrow. Hawthorne and Morton plan to take the first train for New York.

Hawthorne discarded this afternoon the rather shabby gray suit he wore when he entered prison, and decided to return to freedom in a prison made suit. When measured it was found that he was more stalwart than when he arrived. The daily exercise required by prison rules has put him in fine physical shape.

"There will be little sleep for me to-night," said Hawthorne. "The thought of freedom to-morrow will keep me awake."

TO BAR JAPS FROM FLORIDA.

Representative Clark Calls on Gov-
ernor for Exclusion Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Representative Clark of Florida addressed a letter to-day to Gov. Trammell of that State urging him to call the Legislature in extraordinary session to enact a law to prohibit the Japanese from becoming land owners in the State of Florida.

In his letter Mr. Clark said the negro problem is difficult enough without permitting another to develop through settlement in the State by Japanese.

"The Japanese can never hope to occupy a plane of social and political equality with the white man," he said. "The white people of Florida will no more assimilate with the Japanese than with the negro, and this effort to bring these Asiatics in will not in my judgement be tolerated."

Mr. Clark also gets such art objects as do not pass to the Metropolitan Museum.

The will then makes this provision:

"Whereas for many years past I have been engaged in business in the city of

DEMOCRAT IN DAVIS'S SEAT.

Major M. M. Neely Elected to Con-
gress by Large Plurality.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 14.—Major Matthew M. Neely, Democrat, won in the special Congress election held to name a successor to John W. Davis, recently appointed Solicitor-General of the United States, by a plurality of nearly 2,500. State Senator J. G. Hoar, Republican, ran second, and George A. Laughlin, Progressive, was a poor third, his vote and that of Hearne barely exceeding that of Neely.

The vote was light, not more than 60 per cent. of the total registration being out. The Progressive candidate's vote is a disappointment, but his followers say that the organization will be continued. The Prohibitionists and Socialists also had candidates in the field, but their showing was unimportant.

Davis was elected in the last campaign for Congress by a vote of 24,777 to 24,613 for George A. Laughlin, who was running on a Republican-Progressive ticket.

SYLVIA PANKHURST

IS BACK IN JAIL

Mob's Effort to Rescue Her

From Police Fails—Was

in Disguise.

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MAY DELAY SULZER

TRIAL A LONG TIME

Court to Resume Secret Session

To-day and Assembly May

Have to Act.

CHARGES NEED AMENDING

Testimony of Morgenthau, Peck

and Ryan Causes the

Argument.

DOES IT FIT ARTICLE 4?

Governor Is Invited to Take the

Stand to Deny the

Conversations.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The Sulzer trial is

halted to-night with the impeachment court in secret session with a recess for sleep.

The court, after listening most of the day to argument by John B. Stanchfield of the prosecution that the court has the right to amend article 4 to include the testimony of Henry Morgenthau and Duncan W. Peck and to insist by DeCady Herriek and Louis Marshall of the defense that no such right exists, went into secret conference at 4 P. M. At 5:29 o'clock it adjourned to 10:30 A. M. to-morrow, when the secret session will be resumed.

Some time to-morrow will come the vote as to whether or not article 4 can and should be amended. Regarding that vote there can be only speculation. Members of the court would not allow themselves to be questioned to-night.

Through the sealed doors of the Senate Chamber there filtered this afternoon merely the information that to get the discussion started a motion was made to amend the article as proposed, that two amendments were offered, one of which was withdrawn, and that many lawyers in the tribunal voiced opinions which were largely reflections of the arguments of Mr. Stanchfield and Messrs. Herriek and Marshall, made in open court.

The impeachment court may decide to include the Peck and Morgenthau testimony in article 4, in which case the trial will move right along to a verdict, or it may accept the testimony of Mr. Peck and Mr. Morgenthau and of Allan Ryan as only corroborative of other accusations against the Governor.

Assembly May Act.

If the latter opinion prevails the impeachment managers will meet and decide whether or not to ask the Assembly to amend the article so as to strengthen the charges that refer to the Governor's act since he took office.

The impeachment managers are as much in doubt as anybody else as to how the court will vote to-morrow, but THE SUN learned on good authority to-night that they are ready to go before the Assembly with a program of amendment if the court finds that it cannot consist of the Peck-Morgenthau testimony as part of Article 4 and suggests in any way that the Assembly should act.

There are many who believe, however, that the impeachment managers would hesitate before resorting to the awkward

SNOW FALLS IN BOSTON.

Cold Wind and Big Flakes Turn

Autumn to Winter.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Snow began falling here shortly after 11 o'clock this morning and for more than two hours it came down at frequent intervals, at times the flakes being as large as silver dollars.

At one time the wind blew at the rate of thirty-three miles an hour, which added to the wintry conditions.

When the first of the snow came the temperature was 45 degrees. By noon it had gone down to 42 degrees, and at 2:15 o'clock there was a temperature of 35 degrees, the lowest of the day.

Weather bureau records show that as far back as 1881 there was only one occasion when snow came earlier in the season than October 14. That was on October 8, 1899.

SERIOUS RUPTURE WITH MEXICO
THREATENED BY HUERTA'S ACTS

Victoriano Huerta



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Continued on Fourth Page.

Wilson Won't Recognize Any
Regime Set Up by Octo-
ber Elections.

SENDS SHARPER NOTE

Unofficial Advises Say That

Huerta Plans More

Drastic Steps.

U.S. WARSHIPS INVOLVED

Special Six Months Permit

for Their Stay Ends

October 27.

LONGER VISIT OFFENSIVE

Defiant Reply Expected From

Huerta Regarding Im-
prisoned Deputies.WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Relations be-
tween the United States and Mexico have
been desperately strained in the last
forty-eight hours. There is greater
anxiety in the Administration than at
any time since the arrival of Juan Lind
in Mexico. It is now feared, because of
acts in Washington and Mexico city in
the last two days, that a positive rup-
ture will be unavoidable.

President Wilson followed up his
sharp note of yesterday, which prac-
tically demanded that the lives of the
imprisoned Deputies be safeguarded by
Huerta, with a second note to-day. It
was much more severe in its terms and
notified the Mexican Government that
any new Administration set up as a re-
sult of the elections on October 25 will
not be recognized by the United States
Government.

From Mexico city it was learned that
the Huerta Cabinet has pronounced yester-
day's note as "intemperate" and is
sending a reply immediately. Informa-
tion received in Washington to-night
from sources, which, though unofficial,
have heretofore been reliable, indicated
that the Huerta Cabinet has decided on
a most defiant reply to the American
note.

Threatens American Ships.
It is asserted that this Mexican note
will include the threat that if the Amer-
ican battleships now in Mexican waters
are not removed by October 27, the day
on which will expire the six months
permission granted by the Mexican
Congress for their presence in Mexican
waters, President Huerta may find him-
self obliged to adopt drastic measures.

As Huerta's reply to yesterday's note
has not yet reached the State Depart-
ment this startling information could
not be verified in official quarters.
However, it receives credence in high
Washington circles. It is known that
Huerta told the American Charge
d'Affaires at Mexico city to-day that
the continued presence of the American
warships would be offensive to the
Mexican Government. In the present
case a special act of the Mexican Con-
gress extended the period to six months
for American vessels.

It became known to-night also that
the Administration has already pre-
pared for the expiration of the special
six months permission granted by the
Mexican Congress to the American
ships. Our Government purposes to
take from Huerta all technical ground
for complaint by changing the ships in
Mexican waters on October 27 or a day
or two thereafter.

The battleships of the third division
will arrive in Mexican waters on that
date and replace the vessels of the
fourth division. Thus the letter of the
Mexican law will be observed which
forbids warships of any nation to re-
main in Mexican waters for more than
thirty days.

Wilson's Decision on Elections.
President Wilson after consulting with
Secretary Bryan and other members of
his Cabinet decided to-day that Huerta's
actions indicate definitely that the com-
ing elections, if held, will not result in
a free expression of the Mexican elec-
torate. Instructions were forwarded im-
mediately to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who
is in charge of the American Embassy at
Mexico city, to communicate this Govern-
ment's views to the provisional President.

The Administration's decision to repu-
diate in advance the elections which
Huerta has called was reached after a
close examination of the proclamation by
which the Mexican Executive dissolved
the legislative branch of the Mexican
Government and announced that the ju-
diciary would be tolerated only so long
as it did not interfere with his wishes.

The new attitude of the United States
toward Mexico will be communicated im-
mediately to all the Powers which have
interests in that country, just as was
the policy which President Wilson enun-
ciated in his message to Congress last
August. The foreign governments will
be informed in addition that the United